SILVER'S LAST PLEA

CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE. tary of the treasury. The president was not to exercise those powers. It was the delegated agent of congress, the secretary, who

the president. Mr. Butler-May I inquire if the secretary of the treasury has asked for the authority which the senator is claiming he ought to

reported to congress direct, and not through

Mr. Sherman -I would not like to answer

Mr. Butler-It must be a public matter. Mr. Sherman-I do not think he asks for it. I can say he does not ask it now. Mr. Butler-That must be a matter of public record. If he has, certainly he should communicate it to congress.

Would Be a Delicate Matter.

Mr. Sherman-I do not know of any record that pertains to the subject. I should think it would be a very delicate matter for the secretary of the treasury to attempt to originate the idea when the congress of the United States is the proper place for it.

Mr. Teller-Would there be any impropriety, if the secretary thought it necessary to sell bonds, on his part to address a communication to congress on the subject? Mr. Sherman-No.

Mr. Teller-Would it not be the proper thing to do so if he thought he ought to sell

Mr. Sherman-The secretary never volunteers advice. The senator may secure his opinion by a simple resolution.

Mr. Teller-If there is a deficiency in the revenues now, and likely to be in the future. I ask the senator whether that is not a proper subject for the president of the United States to address congress on under the constitutional provisions that he shall inform congress as to the condition of the country, etc. How it Might Be Done.

Mr. Sherman-That has been done; perhaps the senator overlooked it. It has been done by the finance committee calling on the secretary of the treasury as to the nature of the deficiency, how much it is, etc.

Mr. Teller-What I asked was whether the president could not, under the exercise of the power conferred on him by the constitution, to keep congress advised as to the condition of the country, make such a communication!

munication?

Mr. Sherman—Undoubtedly he could: but the sensitor, who has been a cabinet officer, is probably aware of the fact that all questions of finance are dealt directly with by the secretary of the treasury. I don't recall a single instance in which the president addressed congress, except in his annual message, upon a financial question. Mr. Blackburn repeated his question as to

whether the late attorney general had not rendered a decision that power to sell bonds existed, and added that the matter had gone so far that plates were engraved from which the bonds should be produced. He asked Mr. Sherman if he did not know that was so.
"I do not," replied Mr. Sherman.

Had Not Been Consulted.

Mr. Blackburn-I say I do not. I will ask whether the senator from Ohio was not

whether the senator from Ohio was not consulted at the time on that subject?

Mr. Sherman—I was not.

Mr. Blackburn—I will say to the senator that a subpœna, duces tecum, served upon the superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing will bring these plates to this chamber within an hour.

Mr. Sherman—I should think the commutee on finance would be glad to see them.

Mr. Sherman—I should think the committee on finance would be glad to see them.

Mr. Sherman continued his remarks and sent up to the desk and had read a proposition which he favored providing for the sale of bonds. The proposition was as follows:

That to enable the secretary of the treasury to maintain parity of all forms of currency coined or issued by the United States and to strengthen and maintain the reserve in the treasury, authorized and required by the act entitled. "An Act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments," the secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue from time to time, as required for such purposes, in a sum not exceeding in the aggregate \$200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and of denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after three years from date of their issue, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. The said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation of any form by or under state, numeripal or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set form by or under state, nunleipal or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions and shall with their coupons be made payable at the treasury of the United States. The proceeds of such bonds shall be used for the purposes defined in this section and none other. this section and none other.

Might Not Need to Use the Bonds. Mr. Sherman expressed the hope that the senators in the majority would make son q such provision as the one he had read. He feared that in a little while the people would find that by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act the root of the evil had not been removed. The secretary of the treasury probably would not find it necessary to use the power to sell bonds for

Mr. Gorman, democratic Mr. Gorman, democrat, of Maryland fol-lowed Mr. Sherman. Commenting on Mr. Sherman's speech he said: "I am surprised that he should bring in party questions and that he should bring in party questions and attempt to take party advantage of delays or mistakes. Or, if there have been mistakes now in the closing hours of this great struggle, that that distinguished leader should tell us and tell the country that the measure itself will be impotent, that it eliminates silver or its further use from the

Mr. Sherman-I spoke strongly in favor of

Mr. Gorman-If I have misunderstood the senator, all on this side of the chamber seem to have shared with me in misunderstanding him—that the passage of the act would not give the relief to the country that the coun-try expected? Now, do I misrepresent the enator? Mr. Sherman—I said it might not meet the

expectations of the people

Pledged to Repeat.

Mr. Gorman-If I understood the position of the democratic party is the beginning of this controversy, it was that we plotted onrselves to the repeal of the Sherman law.

A Senator-No; a part of it.

Mr. Gorman-No sir; the whole law. I do
not think I am mistaken when I say that the distinguished senator from Ohio (Mr. Sher-man) in an interview in his own state de-nounced the repeal of the entire Sherman law and stated that he would favor the re-peal of the purchasing clause only. The president of the United States, anxious and earnest in his desire for its repeal, knew that he had not the power in his own party, or with his own party, to repeal any portion of that law, because the division is sharp and neither party would have the power to deal with this question and secure the re-peal and he was compelled to take the terms offered by the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sheroffered by the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). And, then, when congress met the perfect knowledge on the part of every intelligent man in the union that this party was helplessly divided upon this question, as your party is hopelessly divided, it may be said with truth that a large majority of democrats were against the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. It was known that you had thirteen to fifteen republicans opposed to unconditional law. It was known that you had thirteen to
fifteen republicans opposed to unconditional
repeal. It was believed, and I think it is a
fact easily proven and plain to everybody,
that a clear majority of all the senators
elected was not in favor of unconditional repeal, but wanted some modification. Those
of us who intended to vote for its final passee believed that we were in the miserity sage believed that we were in the minority and the delay of weeks became necessary that we may convert enough to our side to pass the biff.

Expressed a Doubt.

"When the debate," said Mr. Gorman, became sharp, a doubt was expressed as to the power of the senate to pass the bill. I do not mean the power to reach a vote, but the power to pass unconditional repeal by a majority. In the very midst of the fight, in the very hottest of it, the first note of warning that we heard publicly uttered came from the senator from Ohio, the senator who led more than half of the repeal clamor, that it was impossible to pass it."

Mr. Gorman here read from an interview

with Mr. Sherman, published in the Cincin-nati Enquirer, October 5, 1893, in which he was quoted as saying that he did not believe

was quoted as saying that he did not believe it would be repealed.

"I desire to add only this," said Mr. Sherman. "I believe the bill would not have passed but for the abortive attempt to compromise, which, falling through, left nothing to do but to pass it. However, that is a matter between ourselves."

Mr. Gorman—October 4 is the date of this interview. The senator from Ohio knew perfectly, as every other man in the country knew, that he was laying down a condition

perfectly, as every other man in the country knew, that he was laying down a condition to the democratic party to unite. He knew that that was as impossible as it was to fly, unless it meant an extension of the purchase of silver to some future period. He knew another thing that measure which would be satisfactory to the people of whom the senator from Ohio speaks and for whom I speak.

Sharp as the division was upon any particular measure on this side, there was not a democrat who voted with the desire to har-

democrat who voted with the desire to har monize his party; to sustain the only democratic administration we have had; to make sacrifices of opinion; to set aside their con-victions of a lifetime and unite in doing something which would refleve the business stress and save the administration. They tried to go thither; they tried to do what was right.
With the difference of views upon this finan

cial question between the east and the west the north and the south, it was impossible to pass what we call in the eastern states a sound financial bill with bonds, unless we had your co-operation and the co-operation of those on that side who thought with us, of those on that side who thought with us, and when you placed the conditions upon the democratic party, as you had the power to do, yielding the key of the situation with your twenty-five or twenty-six votes, you forced us into a position to take a step unusual to custom of the senate. They tried to do what was right. There were many of them, and I share that conviction of these with thought it was extraordition of those who thought it was extraordinary, ususual and unfortunate to strike down summarily, and without an hour's warning, a great interest that had been built up and made possible by law, no matter now bad and vicious the laws were them-selves. Their deliberations could not have been carried to a consummation with the bonds of which the senator from Ohio speaks.

Compromise was Possible.

I do not complain of him for making any suggestion as to bonds, except as to the time and manner of doing it, for I, from the beginning, not of this congress but of the last, under Mr. Harrison's administration, believed with the extravagant appropriations that had been made, with the growth of each expenditure for pensions and otherwise that could not be eliminated, that there was not revenue enough to pay the current expenses of the government under the present laws. If there had been less partisanship in this chamber when it came partisanship in this chamber when it came to consider a proposition that could practically have united this idea, if there had been no partisanship in this chamber, if we had a response from the senator from Ohio and those who associated with him politically, we could have passed a pill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law—and it is a matter of no consequence whether it look effect tomorrow. of the Sherman law—and it is a matter of no consequence whether it took effect tomorrow or the next day—and have strengthened the treasury by giving the secretary the power to use \$200,000,000 of gold. I am not here to violate a confidence that has been given to me, but I can say with propriety that there is scarcely one of us who in the very heat of this controversy had not been most anxious to make a suggestion and look to a better to make a suggestion and look to a better bill than the one we now have. That has

Position of the Republicans. Mr. Sherman-I am quite sure that if our friends on the other side had made any such proposition as the senator now mentions, authorizing the coinage of what is called the seigniorage and providing also for the mainseigniorage and providing also for the main-tenance of all sums of money at par with each other and, back of that, the authority to sell \$200,000,000 of bonds, their proposition would probably have been very agreeable to this side. But I understood our friends on the other side declined to agree to any proposition teat contained authority to issue bonds. I think that was the general under-stanging on this side.

standing on this side.

Mr. Gorman—I would not to relieve myself, or for any other purpose in the world, violate the confidences or repeat conversations that have occurred, but I have the right to say that it would be most unfortunate if we were not understood to say that a proper bill and the bonds could be present without any trouble. be passed without any trouble. Probably it may prove thewisest thing that this bill shall pass just as it came from the committee. That there is to be further trouble with our financial affairs everybody who has watched the operations of the treasury must know. Mr. President, we have come into power and we have inherited a load of sin and iniquity, piled on us by another party; the treasury bankrupt, as the senator from Ohio says, it was bankrupt when we accepted

Who is responsible for it?" Responsibility for Appropriations. Mr. Sherman remarked that the last house of representatives was strongly democratic, and that all appropriations for the support of the government originated there the government originated there. He thought that both parties shared in the responsibility for excess of appropriations.

The question recurred on Mr. Perkin's amendment, and by a vote of yeas 30 and nays 41 the senate rejected it.

Mr. Berry offered an amendment providing for the revival of the Bland-Allison act and spoke in its support.

Mr. Voorhees said at this late hour, however much he might approve such a proposiever much he might approve such a proposi-tion, he would not feel at liberty to support it in connection with this bill.

Mr. Harris, democrat, of Tennessee—If the senator from Indiana should hereafter report any one of these propositions which he can approve today, his allies over there on the other sale will have gone.

on the other side will have gone. Mr. Voorbees' Personal Stand.

"You all admit that this is a pernicious

law," Mr. Voorhees proceeded. "All that I have undertaken to do is to clear the deck for action. The opportunity will be given for freer, fairer, more deliberate action on propositions embodied in amendments than propositions embodied in amendments than we have in connection with this bill. The senator from Ohio announced here today that I had opposed an amendment when he had contemplated authorizing the issue of government bonds. I did, for the reason why I am opposed to all amendments to this bill. I have not felt myself at liberty to volunteer measures of relief for the treasury until I should be notified that the treasury needs assistance. I believe that the enactment of 1875 gives authority to the secretary of the treasury to issue to the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds and the secretary of the treasury believes the same thing himself."

Mr. Voorhees said he hoped to have a vote at 2 o'clock on Monday, and certainly not later than 4 o'clock, on the bill. It is intendend to hold a continuous session on Monday till the vote is had.

Voting on Amendments, Mr. Berry's motion for the restoration of the Bland-Allison measure was defeated by a vote of 36 ayes to 37 nays-the highests vote any amendment received.

Mr. Alien's amendment for the free coin-

age of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 was rejected —31 yeas, 41 nays. Mr. Blackburn's amendment was rejected by a vote of 28 to 42.

Mr. Stewart's amendment inviting the republics of Central and South America to join the United States in a convention was defeated—32 to 34.

defeated—32 to 34.

The first section of Mr. Squires' amendment was rejected—20 to 42. The second section was withdrawn.

Mr. Butler did not offer his amendment for the repeal of the state bank tax. An amendment offered by Mr. Peffer was

rejected—ayes, 7; nays, 58.
Mr. Allen's amendment was lost, the vote standing 28 to 41.

Mr. Peffer offered an amendment, which was voted down without resorting to a roll

Mr. Harris did not offer or ask a vote upor his amendment.
Mr. Pasco offered an amendment, which

Mr. Pasco offered an amendment, which was not read, but was ordered printed with the understanding it could be offered on Monday.

The senate then went into executive session, at the expiration of which a recess was taken until Monday at 11 a.m.

Creston Republicans Turn Out. Carston, Ia., Oct. 28 .- [Special to The BEE.]-Congressman J. F. Lacey of Oskuloosa spoke to a small audience at the court house last night. Not over two-thirds of the seats were occupied, but all who were there were voters and republicans. Mr. Lacey is a good talker and held the attention of the audience from the commencement to the

ONLY A QUESTION OF FUNDS

Material Secured for the Construction of Omaha's Federal Building.

WHY THE CONTRACT WAS NOT AWARDED

Generally Understood that the Funds Appropriated Have Been Diverted to Other Channels by the Democratic Administration.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Mr. Drexel of Omaha, who was the lowest bidder on the superstructure of the new federal building in that city, is expected to arrive in Washington within a couple of days. He comes, it is stated, with the understanding that an award of contract

will be immediately made. It is stated that Mr. Drexel can furnish Colorado granite and that material will be used. There are well grounded fears, however, that there will be considerable delay in awarding the contract, as it is believed the money appropriated for the Omaha federal building has been used for other purposes and that all of the delay which has been occasioned in awarding the contract is due to the inability of the Treasury department to set aside the money with which to pay the contractors.

In his great sliver repeat speech today Senator Sherman made a broad intimation to this point. He said the secretary of the to this point. He said the secretary of the treasury had diverted money from its intended course in his efforts to meet promptly the obligations of the government. Those who heard Senator Sherman say he meant that money appropriated for federal buildings and other public improvements had not been set aside, as custom demanded, but had been used for current obligations as they were presented for navment.

they were presented for payment.

If an award of contract is not made while
Mr. Drexel is in Washington suspicion will
strongly point to a diversion of the money
which was by the last congress appropriated for that purpose.

Manderson Bill Passed.

At last the Manderson bill, extending the act of March 3, 1891, relating to the great Sioux Indian reservation in South Dakota. over that portion of the reservation lying within Nebraska, has passed both branches of congress and will become a law. Senator Mauderson saw an opportunity and called it up in the senate and secured its adoption. This is the measure which passed the house on the 12th inst, upon motion of Representa tive Meiklejohn, who was severely censured by Representative Kem for his 'interfer having secured the adoption of the

bill during the absence of the latter.

It will be recalled that Mr. Kem claimed the authorship of the measure, and regarded the action of Mr. Mciklejohn in securing action upon it by the house as "unbecoming a high-minded gentleman," or words to that effect. Senator Manderson will no doubt be criticised by Mr. Kem for having pushed the measure through. The measure was orig-mally introduced by Senator Manderson in the last congress, and has been referred to all along in both houses as the Manderson

It will likely be signed by President Cleve-land next week. It is an amendment to sec-tion 231 of the Revised Statutes, which was an act entitled "An Act to Repeal the Tim ber Culture Law and for Other Purposes," and simply extends the provision of the stat-ute so as to apply to lands on the Sioux reservation in Nebraska as well as South Dakota.

Suspended the Order. Under the recent ruling of the postmaster general, which excludes from the mails as second class matter the organs of fraternal societies, the Severeign Visitor, which is published at Omaha and professes to be the organ of "The Woodmen" of the country, was excluded on the ground that it did not have an actual bona fide circulation and for other reasons covered by the ruling. Representative Mercer called at the Post-office department and had the order excludinvestigation as whether it is entitled to admission into the mails as second class matter, and Postmas ter Clarkson has been instructed to admit the publication until otherwise ordered. It is represented that the paper has a circula

Miscellaneous. An abstract of the report of the thirteen national banks in Idaho, showing their condition on the 3rd inst prepared at the office of the comptroller of the currency, shows their average reserve to be 85.25 per cent, or a fraction of 1 per cent above the requirements of the law. The individual deposits aggregate \$1,302,609, and the cash on hand is

tion of 17,000.

Sarah McChambers was today appointed postmaster at Rosseau, Marion county, Ia. ice Ames Chambers, resigned. Samuel I. Irvine of Iowa was tolay appointed a copyist in the pension office at \$900 per annum.

Pensy S. Heath.

Witt Not Interiere. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- While the steamship Itiaba, whose nationality is unknown. but whose cargo was controlled by New York shippers, was in the harbor of Rio she was levied on by Admiral Mello for flour: The admiral gave in exchange therefor a receipt for the flour, but this did not appear to be satisfactory to the shippers. They thereupon wrote to the Department of State, not for the purpose of asking that the regu-lar government of Brazil be asked to pay for the flour, but to have the department see it some more satisfactory evidence of liability might be had. The reply informed the par-ties interested that it was not practicable for the government to interfere in such a

NOT A W. C. T. U. AFFAIR.

White Cap Outrage at Osceola Not Approved by that Order. OSCEOLA, Neb., Oct. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Just one week ago tonight was the date of the affair that caused this little city a vast amount of unfavorable notoriety. Some of the dispatches to the daily press have been very untruthful. The Woman's Christian Temperance union has been charged with being the originator of the whole business. This is not so, and herewith are offered the sworn statements of its

State of Nebraska, Polk County: Personally appeared before me, T. H. Saunders, a notary public in and for Polk county and the state of Nebraska, Mrs. S. O. Whaley, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and Mrs. L. M. Shaw, secretary who, first duly sworn, depose and say that they are the officers of the Woman's Chris-tian Temperance union of Osceola, Polk county. Neb.; that they, as a society, did not countenance the outrage that took place on Saturday night. October 21, 1893, and that none of the members of their society were engaged in it, except one accused. Mas. S. O. Whaley, President.

Mas L. M. Shaw, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, 1893. T. H. Saunders, Notary Public.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was a change of bill at Boyd's last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Doud Byron, whose names are synonymous with melodrama, presented "The Plunger" in Omaha for the first time. The scenic effects of the play are realistic

The scenic effects of the play are realistic—cimaxes of lurid character follow one another with thrilling rapidity and the thickness of the plot is always punctured at critical periods, by "The Plunger," to the great delight of the audience.

Lovers of excitement will be entranced with Byron's new production. Revolvers flash with regularity, and the heavy villain wears a Mophistophelean goatee.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron fully maintain their reputation in this play. While several of the climaxes in the third and fourth acts savor of absurdity, the play, as a whole, will the climaxes in the third and fourth acts saver of absurdity, the play, as a whole, will please admirers of this brand of amuse-ments. The company, with three excep-tions, is a fairly good one. "The Plunger" will be the attraction at Boyd's this afternoon and evening.

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

Look at our new bargains. Another feast of favors in fashionable fabrics. Another Monday of crowding to see our

New Fall Offerings

We are seeking to attract attention by making our dress goods stock the most popular in the city, with the thousands of customers who come here to purchase. Honest efforts count, this is the best policy-quality attracts. Remember, the best dress goods, and other goods at lowest possible prices, as all will notice who are willing to examine. We offer, as below, as a sample a few goods from a number of departments—fashionable fabric and also many staple goods.

Black Goods.

Our variety in this department being now so large, we will only call attention to a few bargains. Panama suitings, 50 inches wide at \$1.25. We make the price low. For this sale 50-inch \$1 25 suitings..... Storm serge, 50 inches wide, 85c. This sells usually at

\$1. We make the 85c

Black and white dress goods,

good styles. Our prices will be 45c, 60c, \$1.00
We have just received some

Parisienne novelties in black

dress goods, broadcloth,

waterproof, natte

serges, waterproof, no cloth, cheviots, etc., etc.

Handkerchiefs.

Great half-price sale of

handkerchiefs. Monday we

will place on special sale the

greatest bargains in ladies'

fine embroidered handker-

chiefs that we ever had the pleasure of offering. Note the prices and don't fail to

see them. Ladies' embroid-ered, scolloped border, fine

Batiste handkerchiefs in all the latest dainty designs,

regular price 30c 163C

Ladies' embroidered scol-

loped and H. S. border, fine

batiste handkerchiefs, all

very pretty designs, reg-

ular price 20c 121/2C

Ladies' hand embroidered

initial hemstitched, real Bel-

fast linen lawn handker-

chiefs, very fine embroid-

ered initials, worth 20c each, a half dozen 85c

Ladies' real hand embroid-

Japanese silk handkerchiels, worth
Soc and 40c 25C.

Misses hemstitched, hand

embroidered, initial fine

eambric handkerchiefs, 5C worth 10c......5C

25 dozen men's shirts, white

quality white dress shirts, all pure Irish linen bosoms

and cuffs, closed fronts and open backs and fronts, all

reinforced. They are good

value at \$1.25. \$1.00 On Monday.....

case men's natural grey

lamb's wool shirts and drawers, very soft and warm, usually sold at \$1.00

60 dozen men's fine tan col-

ored derby rib underwear, drawers all tailor finished

shirts silk faced, a splendid

garment to wear, extra

We call special attention to

our new line of fine silk neck-

wear for fall wear. We are showing all the latest novel-

ties in shapes and colors, in

tecks, puffs and four 50c in hands at.....

Four-in-hands, puffs and tecks, in all the latest nov-

Men's Goods.

Underwear.

Neckties.

and 35c.....

Dress Goods

Fashionable Fabrics.

Scotch Worsted Suttings—They are styllsh and pretty checked mix-tures, valued at 85c and \$1; we will sell them commencing 60c Monday as a special inducement at Monday as a special inducement at.

Herringbone Cheviot, all wool—This is a 50c cloth. To 37½c close them out our price will be...

Panamas, Plaids of all kinds, etc., etc.

Outer Garments.

THE REAL PROPERTY. - terror secretarios de la constante de la con

CLOAK DEPART-MENT surprises for the ladies Monday. We received late Saturday night by express the handsomest line of ladies' wraps we have shown this season. They came too late for Saturday's trade. We invite inspection Mon-

Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies French dongola button shoes, welt sole, opera toe, \$3.25 Ladies' fine vici kid button shoes, hand sewed, light single \$3.75



Our fall and winter stock of ladies', misses' and children's shoes is all in. We have the new styles of lasts and in all the popular prices.

Blankets.

We have on hand a few odd lots of white and colored blankets which we will place on sale for less than cost price. Gray blankets, to merly \$2.50, now..... Very fine all wool white blankets, in 12-4 size, weight 7 \$9.00 pounds, formerly \$12.00, now..... 11-4 white all wool blankets, formerly \$6.25, for \$5.00

New White Blankets.

10-4 white wool blankets at	\$3.25
11-4 white all wool biankets at	\$4.25
12-4 white finest fibre blankets at	\$8.25

New Colored Blankets.

10-4 steel gray blankets	\$2.15
11-4 steel gray blankets, weight 5 lbs	\$3.50
10-4 sanitary gray blankets	\$3.75
11-4 sanitary gray all wool blankets	\$5.00

Camparta

Connorts.	
Hand-knotted silkoline comforts at	\$3.00
Hand-knotted silkeline, fluted edge, comforts at And a large variety at all prices.	\$3.25

Silk Sale.

We have just received many very interesting novelties, and choice fashionable silks, satins and velvets. Our Satin Duchesse usually sells at \$1.45, this is a great bargain now of \$1.25 fered at

Black Dress Silks.

A guarantee with each dress pattern sold. All the new weaves in stock, Peau d' Sole, Alma Royal, Armures, Duchesse faille, gros grain Rhadama, etc., 78 \$1.25

Velvets.

Plain, fancy, changeable and ombre, a complete line of shades at......\$1.00 See our variety of black and white silks. Moire silks are of the latest styles. Satins at all prices and all colors. We have an extensive line of popular priced novelty silks.

Union Suits.

An Egyptian cotton union suit worth \$1.50 \$1.25 A fine Swiss ribbed merino union suit, worth \$2.00 Monday's price on a fine Jersey me ino union suit worth \$3.00 is \$2.50 A choice of three styles of union suits in Swiss merino worth \$3,50 for 3.00 An elegant all wool merino suit, gray or black, nonshrinking, worth at 3.50 least \$4.00......3.50 Children's union suits gray Children's black wool tights

Ladies' fine Jersey tights gray and black, 1.75 We are sole agents for Omaha and the west for the cele-brated Ypsilanti dress re-form underwear, all prices

and styles.

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black, fleece lined cotton hose 50C. Ladies' black wool hose extra heavy at 25c and 50C. Ladies' black cashmere hose at 39c, 50c, I,OO. Special values in children's ribbed wool school hose at 25c, 35c and. 50C. Children's fleece lined cotton hose, plain at 25c, ribbed at 35c and 50C.

Gloves.

Just in, new sh des, new styles. The Mo ha glo/e is new, service ble and stylbuttons or lacing I.50 A popular street glove the Pique, in all the 1.25 5 The Trefousse Glace. This is a superior glove and highly recommended. Large pearl buttons, ex-quisite style, fin- 2.25 For Winter, just received a large assortment of lined kid mits. Mitts and gloves of all kinds for winter wear, at popular prices. Gloves

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

Corner Farnam and 18th Sts. OMAHH.